

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1827.

[NO. 134.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountain, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a well supplied Ice-House, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of Stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.—835.

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Watches & Jewellery.

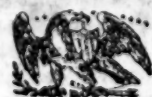
THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKE this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,
at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epaugettes;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasp; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.
17*

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named Edward, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c.

J. W. HAMILTON, Sheriff.
Concord, April 16, 1827. Smt40

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.'" To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

For Sale.

I WILL sell on a credit of 12 or 18 months, the plantation on which I live. The soil is well adapted to the common products of the country. There is a comfortable dwelling-house, with the necessary out houses. For more particular terms, apply to the subscriber.

DR. CYRUS A. ALEXANDER.
3135*

New Firm.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of SMITH & BOYD. They have just received a fresh stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Also, an extensive assortment of genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, suitable for Physicians, and family purposes; all of which articles are now offered for sale, at a short profit, for Cash.

SMITH & BOYD.
N. B. They have also on hand a considerable quantity of PAINTS.
May 25, 1827.—32

Last Notice.

I AGAIN request all who stand indebted to me for Goods purchased, to come forward and pay up. It is utterly out of the question for me to give any longer indulgence. I will not give it.

J. D. BOYD.
May 25, 1827.—32

Administrator's Notice.

I HOLD a number of notes payable to Cowan & Vail, which came into my hands as administrator of John Vail, deceased. Notice is now given to the makers of those notes, that unless they come forward and renew them with good security, on or before the 20th day of June next, they will be put in suit. If renewed, considerable indulgence may be expected, as the heirs are young.

JOHN IRWIN, Adm'r.
Charlotte, May 25, 1827.—3134

Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Allen Baldwin having been assigned over to me, I have placed them in the hands of Mr. William Lucky for settlement. Those indebted are requested to call on him and settle their accounts either by cash or note.

Also, a supply of LEATHER, from Mr. Baldwin's Tannery, will be kept at Mr. Smith's store for sale.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.
May 19, 1827.—3135*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from my wagon, on Sunday night, the 20th instant, near Camden, S. C. a light sorrel HORSE, six years old, 15 hands high or upwards, ball face, shows the white of his eyes very much, a halter collar and chain round his neck, both hind feet white, his sides marked with the traces, and rough shod all round. Any person who will stop the said horse, and send me information that I may get him again, living in Rowan county, N. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM MARCH, jun.
May 23, 1827.—3134pd.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York.

Notice.

JAMES ROBISON, sen. has lost or mislaid two notes, the one on Nathan Orr, of one hundred dollars, with a credit of about \$40 on said note; the other on Alexander Parks, of ninety-five dollars. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said notes, and should any person find the above defined notes, it will be acknowledged as a favor, if they be returned to me, James Robison, sen.

JAMES ROBISON, sen.
May 15, 1827.—3133*

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, about 5 years old, both hind feet white and a star in her face. Also went off with her a bay colt, about 10 months old. I expect them to make up to Lincoln County. Any person that will take them up and convey information to this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

ABNER M'GINTY.
May 14, 1827.—3133*

Philadelphia, May 14.—Episcopal Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, assembled, on Tuesday last, at Harrisburg, and was unusually full, consisting of about one hundred and eighty Members. A question of very great interest to the Members of that Church, and which has for some time produced not a little excitement, was, as the writer thinks, providentially settled in the election of an estimable man, a pious, truly evangelical christian, and an able divine, to the office of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese—the Rev. HENRY U. ONDERDONK. Those clergymen and laymen, latterly designated as the friends of the present Bishop, voted unanimously for this gentleman. The whole number of votes given in, were 51, of which Mr. Onderdonk had 25—of the remainder were given as follows: for the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, 18—for the Rev. Dr. Milnor, 2—for Rev. Dr. Wilson, 2—for the Rev. W. Meade, 1—one vote was without a name, and one clergyman declined voting. No hope, we believe, was entertained, of the election of either of the last named clergymen, nor were their names used, as far as we were able to learn, with any definite purpose; unless, perhaps, that of dividing the friends of Mr. Onderdonk. On the nomination and appointment of the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, by the order of the Clergy, being declared by the Bishop, the question, whether the lay order would approve of the nomination and appointment, was put and decided in the affirmative,—72 Yeas to 58 Nays. No doubt, we believe, is entertained, that the Rev. Gentleman will accept the high office thus providentially devolved upon him, and it is fervently trusted, that the Church, in his Diocese, may be restored to its former peace and harmony.

A case of some novelty, and which has excited much interest, is now under discussion in Baltimore County Court. It is a rule heretofore laid, at the instance of some of the Pewholders, upon the Trustees of the Associate reformed Congregation, of which the Rev. Mr. Duncan is minister, requiring them to shew cause why a *Mandamus* should not issue to them commanding and enjoining and prohibiting them from further permitting the Rev. Mr. Duncan to occupy the church, or the pulpit thereof, &c.

Mr. Wirt, U. S. Attorney General, concluded the argument in the case of the Associate Reformed congregation in Tammany-street, on Saturday afternoon, says the Baltimore Patriot, in one of the most eloquent pieces of oratory ever delivered at the bar of our Court. Mr. Wirt was opposed to the prayer of the petitioners, and after dwelling for some time on the case, concluded with the following quotation from Macbeth's soliloquy, which absolutely electrified the whole audience:—

"Besides, this Duncan Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued against The deep damnation of his taking off."

[It will be recollected by some of our readers that the offence of which Mr. Duncan is guilty, is, being called upon to deliver a discourse before the Directors and Students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, he preached against Creeds and Confessions of Faith.]

The Professors of Rutgers' Medical College, N. Y. having stated that they knew nothing of Dr. Chambers, or his medicine for the cure of drunkenness, the doctor, in reply, says, he has been on intimate terms with some of them for two years. As to their being ignorant of his "nostrum" for curing intemperance, Dr. Chambers believes that to be true, and adds, "some of them would do well to become acquainted with its effects by the use of it;" and further, "that a majority of complaints from which the Professors obtain not only a living, but a fortune, originated from intemperance."

Bloody Affair.—A man was found night before last on the hill back of this town, lying in a gutter senseless, and enveloped in one entire gore of blood. He was carefully removed, by some good Samaritans, to a tavern, where medical aid was procured. On examination no wound appeared on his body, and the affair seemed very mysterious till yesterday, when he recovered in a measure from the effects of the steam with which he had been charged, and was able to stagger about quite bravely. The presumption is, that the butcher's boys employed in a slaughter-house, near the place where he was discovered, had found him intoxicated, and after filling his hat with the blood of one of the cattle they had killed, put it on his head, and sent him adrift to seek his fortune in this situation.

Newark N. J. Eagle.

LETTER II.

To the Right Honorable GEORGE CANNING, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

SIR: In the letter which I had the honour to address to you the other day, I pointed out four grave errors in your letter to Mr. Gallatin, of Jan. 27.

The first of these errors consisted in saying, that Mr. Gallatin complained that the act of Parliament of 1825 was not communicated to the American Government. Mr. Gallatin did not complain of that circumstance, but merely stated it as strengthening an inference.

Your second error consisted in saying, that the British and American Governments do not communicate to each other the acts of their Legislatures. The acts of the American Legislature are regularly communicated to the British Minister at Washington.

Your third error, and that a very serious one in the present circumstances, consisted in saying that the act of Congress of 1823 was not officially communicated to the British Minister at Washington. I proved to you, by the authority of the American Secretary of State, that it was communicated to your kinsman, Mr. Stratford Canning, then British Minister at Washington, for the express purpose of giving him an opportunity of making his remarks upon it, which he did.

Your fourth error consisted in intimating that "no explanation was offered of the bearing of this act," to the British Minister, and that after its passage "he learnt to his astonishment," that, under the word "elsewhere," were intended to be signified both Great Britain and the British Colonies. I proved to you that, during the passage of the act, Mr. Stratford Canning's attention was called to the word *elsewhere*; and that the sense in which the word was taken by Congress, was perfectly understood by him at the time.

My inference from all this is, that you have not given yourself the trouble to read the documents in this somewhat perplexed controversy. You have placed an undue reliance on that powerful genius which carries you triumphantly through the conflicts of the House of Commons, but which cannot supply the place of patient research in the Cabinet.

Such oversights are not without precedent in your office. I have been informed, on good authority, that Sir Stratford Raffles returned to England, from the government of Java, full of astonishment that no attention had been paid to some important suggestions contained in his despatches. On a visit to the foreign office, he discovers the cause of this inattention. He saw his official despatches, for the two or three past years, lying in a quiet corner, with the seals unbroken. The Minister had not had time to open them!

No candid man, who believes in your integrity, can have accompanied me thus far without coming to the conclusion that you were really unacquainted with the history of this negotiation.

Having asserted the fact, that the American law of 1823 was not communicated by the American Government, you draw from it two inferences.

As I have shown your alleged fact to be imaginary, your inferences, of course, fall to the ground. But let us nevertheless examine them.

The first inference is, "that the ordinary and natural course between States is not to make diplomatic communications of the acts of their respective Legislatures."

I am willing, in reference to this position, to waive all the advantage in argument which I have gained by destroying the premises from which your inference is drawn. I will treat it, not as an inference, but as an independent proposition. So far from being true, even as such, I venture to affirm that the direct contrary is the fact.—I do not mean to say that it is the ordinary and natural course between States to communicate all the acts of their Legislatures. But I do not believe an instance can be found in political history, in which, after a matter of importance has been the subject of amicable negotiation between two friendly powers; after that negotiation has been suspended, not in ill-temper, but from an obstacle arising out of the laws of one of the States; suspended indefinitely, but with a mutual understanding that it should be renewed; and that matter has, by a Legislative act of one of the powers, been decided in an

ex parte manner, such an act has not been communicated to the other power, to whom a renewal of the negotiation had been promised.

I challenge the production of such another case, unless, indeed, where an affrontful course (which you disclaim) was intended to be pursued.

Your other deduction from premises, which I have shown not to exist, is this; "that no inference could be drawn from such an omission on the one side any more than on the other, of (what the undersigned disclaims for his government) an intentional want of courtesy and respect."

You are here pursued by the still recurring delusion, that Mr. Gallatin mentioned your omission to communicate the act of Parliament of July, 1825, as matter of complaint, as "want of courtesy and respect."

The American Government, sir, is always gratified when treated with courtesy; but it does not complain when courtesies are withheld. It does not deem itself the losing party on any such occasion. But Mr. Gallatin did not complain, he argued; and this the American Government understands far better than complaining. I will restate his argument to you, in a form which you can hardly mistake:

The two Governments had a long negotiation about the Colonial trade. They could not come to an understanding. They passed laws on each side; the last one passed by the American Government was not only communicated to the British minister, in the usual form in which all our public documents are communicated to the foreign ministers, but was specially communicated for his comments.

The next year the negotiation was resumed.—Every point but one was settled. On that one point the negotiation was suspended, with an understanding that it should be resumed. Various accidental, unforeseen, and unavoidable circumstances occurred to delay this resumption.

The next year three or four acts were passed by the British Government, containing a vast many sections, repealing acts still more complicated.—Their practical operation it was impossible beforehand to divine; they were construed differently in the British Courts; they were misapplied in the British Colonies; it was beyond the power of Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington, to explain them, when requested so to do by the Secretary of State.

Now, sir, under all these circumstances, the fact that these laws were not communicated to this Government is mentioned by Mr. Gallatin as one among the reasons which led to the belief that they were not intended to operate against us, on the subject matter of a negotiation, which you had promised to resume.

Is the argument clear? Is it legitimate?

But you follow up still further this omission to communicate the act of 1825; a topic which it is pretty evident, by this time, you had better not have touched. You give the following ingenious reasons why the act ought not to have been communicated. You must needs prove a great deal too much. You not only show that there was no ground for a complaint, (which was never made) but you would lead us almost to think that you actually debated with yourself whether you ought not to communicate the act of 1825 to the American Government, and decided in the negative. You say—

"But the act of 1825 did not relate specially to the United States. It held out to all nations of the world certain benefits (or what were believed by the British Government to be so,) on certain conditions."

"If a communication of the act had been made to one nation, it must have been made alike to all. Such communication would have been liable to different misrepresentations; some governments might have considered it as a solicitation to which we were bound in courtesy to give some answer, explaining their reasons for declining (if they did decline) to avail themselves of the provisions of the act; others might perhaps have taken umbrage at it, as an authoritative pretension to impose the legislation of this country upon other nations."

"The simplest course was to allow

the provisions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the channels of commercial information."

It is certainly true that the act of 1825 is in terms indefinite. It applies to all nations; but it by no means follows, as you state, that if the act had been communicated to one, it must be communicated to all. Here again you are misled by the continued delusion about the complaint. But, seriously, what can be more preposterous than the suggestion, that Russia, and Prussia, and Holland, for instance, would have taken it in dudgeon, had you communicated to the American Government an act which bore on the subject matter of an existing negotiation with that government, although you did not at the same time communicate it to them and other governments, with whom you had no such negotiation?

What more natural and obvious ground of discrimination could be desired, than that of communicating the acts to all governments with which you had pending negotiations on the subject matter of the acts, and not communicating them to any others?

Without pretending to accurate information on this subject, I much doubt whether the United States were not the only power with which you had a negotiation pending on this subject, at this time.—And what government would be so idle and umbrageous as to cavil at your sending us an act, which was to stand in lieu (and a singular substitute) of the redemption of your pledge to renew the negotiation?

But I go farther. You say, in the next paragraph, that some other governments have availed themselves of the act of 1825. Reasoning upon ordinary principles of political probability and the natural course of proceeding in such a case, I have not the least doubt that in every instance in which a foreign government has accepted the provisions of these acts, those provisions have been the subject of diplomatic communication from your Ministers and Charge d'Affairs to such foreign governments.

Is it possible that the Secretaries of State at Mexico and at Bogota have unravelled those acts of Parliament, with their unaided knowledge of the English language and the forms of English legislation?

Do you not know that Mr. Peel, (one of the most intelligent of your late colleagues, and whose retirement is the least agreeable concomitant circumstance of your elevation,) has said even of the penal statutes of England, that, by the time he read through the first section of one of them, he got bewildered in the interminable maze of repetitions and legal verbiage, and lost its meaning? And do you tell us gravely that Dr. Gual and Senor Alaman can take up your new navigation act, and read it trippingly, and pass a law corresponding with its provisions? Believe me, sir, Mr. Ward at Mexico, and your Charge d'Affairs at Bogota, construed and parsed it for these Spanish Ministers, every word.

If you insist on my believing to the contrary, I can do it on no other ground than that of the worthy man of old, "because it is impossible."

But I find the matter growing under my hand, and I must take another occasion to treat it farther. Occupied hitherto in correcting your preliminary misstatements, I have scarcely touched upon what I would gladly have alone been called to consider, in addressing a person so pre-eminent as yourself—I mean the merits of the question.

Meantime be pleased to accept, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A Singular Verdict.—An action of libel was recently tried in Thetford, England, in which the plaintiff, a Miss Wood, prosecuted the defendant, Relf, for publishing a handbill, charging her with fraud and dishonesty: there was also an allegation for special damage. After many hours spent in the investigation, and an able charge from the judge, the jury consulted for about a quarter of an hour, and returned the following singular verdict:—"We find the plaintiff not guilty, and we find the damages for her one hundred and fifty pounds!" [This jury seem to have opened their mouths for the same purpose that the Irishman in Boston opened his cellar window, to let the darkness out.]

Sir John Copley, who has risen to such distinction in England, and is now Lord Chancellor, is a native of Boston, & is the son of our justly celebrated painter, the late John Singleton Copley, R. A.
N. Y. Chronicle.

An Extract.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the Orange or Apple?—of two minerals, Gold or Iron?—of two Stones, the Diamond or Mill-stone?—of two Liquids, Wine or Water?

Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Mexican squadron, published in the National Gazette, dated "LIBERTAD, April 20, 1827.

"It is really amusing to read the various newspaper accounts of the operations of our squadron. People a thousand miles off attempt to know and explain every thing. The fact is, that we on board only know that an order has been issued when that order has been executed. You may be satisfied that we have not been idle, when I inform you that notwithstanding the blockade of Laborde we have sent out small cruisers at pleasure, and could whenever we pleased, go out ourselves. The prizes we have captured and destroyed amount in number to twenty one, some of them very valuable.

A brig worth \$150,000 was captured by the Bravo a few days since, and has been despatched to Vera Cruz. She was from Cadiz, laden with dry goods, and called the *Joven-Marie*, or young Maria; the Bravo had another prize in company, a very fast sailer. We have also taken 200 prisoners. I regret to say that we have not been able to negotiate an exchange, and therefore have been under the necessity of sending many of those we have taken to Vera Cruz. Vives has acted with very little regard to the interests of the Island, as many of the prisoners are captains of coasting vessels, and their places cannot be easily filled. They have taken a lieutenant and midshipman of ours, with a boat's crew of ten men. They were risen upon by the prisoners they had taken (33 in number, and among them six captains,) and taken to Havana, where they are treated well. We carry on a most annoying system of warfare;—we enter their rivers and harbours, burn their vessels at their anchorage, land, march into the country, and play them all sorts of pranks.

The Spaniards do not know what the deuce to make of it, and are getting exceedingly alarmed; they know not where it will end. I am told that great dissatisfaction exists with regard to Laborde, who has actually done nothing but remain off this harbour with a force so very superior that it would have been folly in us in the extreme to have hazarded an action. Besides, it does not accord with the views of Government or our own to do so at present, except with considerable advantage.

The Mexican Government is highly pleased with all our operations, and our Commodore has received compliments and assurances without number, and what is more, whatever funds he may think proper to draw or send for, and unlimited power over all the elements of the Navy."

Bolivar as a Financier.—A letter lies before us written by an American at Porto Cabello, dated the 24th ult. which furnishes the following information as to the Liberator's notion of raising the ways and means to meet the debt of the country. The extract is given literally.

"Lately Bolivar has laid an Aleavalla duty on all produce, say 5 per cent. on the valuation, which is taken from the current sales. He has also laid a tax of \$400 on all merchants transacting commission business—on all retail dry good stores one of 150—and on smaller establishments, one of from \$80 to \$100 per annum.

"These taxes will produce a revenue of from three to \$4,000,000. He has discharged all military officers off duty, giving them a preference in civil employments, when they have capacity to fill them—he has reduced the present pay one half—abolished the reception of Government paper for a season in the custom houses—and, in fact, has made such alterations as will in nine months pay the interest, if not part of the principal of the national debt. More than two hundred disaffected persons have been shot in Cumana and Apure, and Gen. Paez has carried all before him in executing Bolivar's decrees. He is desperate, and strict to every order of the Liberator."

The writer of the above, is a plain, fair man—and his statement is remarkable on several accounts.—First, as communicating, as we believe, the first intelligence of the very decisive steps of Bolivar, in exacting—for so it must be called—supplies. Secondly, as showing, by the natural reference to Bolivar, and to him alone, as the author of all measures, that he is the only power in Colombia; and, thirdly, as justifying by the fact of the execution, by two hundreds, of the disaffected—a word of large import—the caution to which we have before referred, of our correspondents at Laguayra, in withholding their names from their letters.

Altogether, the state of Colombia is far from satisfactory.
N. Y. American.

Germany.—We remarked last week, on the authority of a late Paris paper, that the political face of things in Germany had begun to appear more favorable, or rather more promising. Several facts are stated to give countenance to this idea. The system of the Holy Alliance is considered as having pressed most heavily on Germany in the year 1822, when the occupation of Italy had been

dictated by Austria, and France had undertaken the invasion of Spain. The death of Alexander afforded the country considerable relief; and the small states have begun to assume a tone of independence in conducting their own concerns, which they will ere long carry with them into the federal congress. In the principalities of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the people are strongly united with their governments, and are therefore the more secure against the influence of Austria. Changes are proposed by their administrations, for the purpose of reducing the public expenses; and, as they are submitted to the communes, they are of course adopted. Measures for the benefit of commerce are willingly advocated by the chambers; and the interests of the people are more consulted.

M. Metternich, with his doctrines of the rights of absolute powers, is losing ground with the Prussian government, who have heretofore supported him; and the French code has been retained by the states on the Rhine, in spite of the exertions of the ministry for its destruction. Not content with this, those states have taken a firm stand for a more equal representation in the government; and the question of universal suffrage, so alarming in such a country, has been proposed and agitated even up to Berlin. The session of the states of the Rhine has been prorogued; but the members were greeted with expressions of public approbation on their way to their homes.
[N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Cincinnati, (Ohio) Register, May 14.

The West Again.—We stated, sometime since, that the steam boat Tecumseh had made the trip from New Orleans to Louisville, in nine days and four hours. This was a performance never equalled up to that time. The Lady Washington arrived from Louisville on Saturday evening last, and brings intelligence that the steam boat Huntress had just arrived in eight days and eleven hours, from port to port! When it is considered that the distance is 1500 miles, and that the current of the Mississippi is a very rapid one, this voyage must be viewed as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of speed ever recorded.

A passenger on board the Huntress, just arrived in the Lady Washington, states to us that the Huntress lost ten hours by fog. The Lady Washington left Cincinnati on Saturday evening, taking on some of the passengers from Orleans, who will by this means reach Pittsburgh in about thirteen days from the capital of Louisiana. For the information of our Atlantic friends, we state the fact that before the introduction of steam boats, or within twelve years, a good boat required at least six weeks to descend from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and 4 months to get back. A friend of ours, an enterprising steam boat captain, says he has pledged himself to close the season by performing the trip in eight days. It can be done by three or four boats now running.

Quincy Rail Road.—This first work of the kind in the Union is now in the full tide of successful operation, and is daily visited by many persons, both from the city and abroad. The road from Boston leading through Dorchester and Milton to Quincy, passes directly across the rail road, and so great has been the number stopping to survey the enterprise, who sought for refreshment, that a citizen living near the point of intersection has been induced to convert his little dwelling into a house of entertainment. Four carriages in a train, loaded with the weight of fifty tons, are drawn by two horses, and with much more ease than they return empty. Immense quantities of stone are now conveyed to the landing on Neponset river, and must soon be increased, as several new carriages are nearly completed, and will be put on the road in a few days. It has been supposed by many that the B. H. M. Association only, was supplied from these quarries by this new means of conveyance; but the blocks conveyed to Bunker Hill, tho' in abundant supplies, form but a small part of the weight transported on the rail road. Much of the stone, we are informed, is used in this city and transported to other and distant places, at a handsome profit to the company concerned. Several accidents have happened, such as the loss of horses and injury of machinery, all of which may hereafter be prevented as the persons engaged acquire experience in constructing and managing the carriages.—Boston Traveller.

American Artists.—A paragraph in the last number of Niles' Register states, that an elegant broad cloth power loom, of New-York manufacture, was shipped last month for England for one of the Leeds factories. Some machinery, made by Mr. Gilbert Brewster, which has been sent, by order, to Prussia, has been so much approved of that he has received fresh orders for the supply of a number of his own machines, and other machinery for the manufacture of cotton and wool.

The mail bag in the Western part of New York, lately took fire. The driver succeeded in extinguishing it, by sitting it with water.

COLLEGE FROLICS.

At Bowdoin College, in the State of Maine, the students have lately shown themselves somewhat refractory to the discipline of the place. One of their number was suspended eight or ten days for some offence, and his class finding the sentence not to agree with their views of the justice of the case, resolved to do something really worthy of punishment. Their first demonstration of a riotous disposition was made by procuring a barrel of tar, to which they set fire in the night near the college buildings, and danced round it yelling like savages. After this ceremony, which seems to have been intended as a kind of declaration of war, they proceeded to actual hostilities. A quantity of powder was placed under the tutor's chair with a train leading to it, and while he was hearing their lessons, the train was set on fire, and the gentleman, suddenly enveloped in flames and smoke, fled for his life. Soon after the chapel bell, which had so long annoyed these young worthies by its importunate summons to prayers & recitations, was taken down and it is supposed thrown into the river. A variety of other pranks was played, but vigilant inquiries being set on foot to discover the ringleaders in these disturbances, three of them have been sent away, and the remainder are beginning to be satisfied.

Resolution.—A lad who carries the mail between Vergennes and Poultney, in Vermont, coming to one of the rivers where the bridge had been swept away, and where the torrent was still of a fearful depth, secured the mail to his body, plunged his horse in, and swam through. On being asked why he had ventured upon so hazardous an experiment, he replied with genuine yankee sang-froid—Why, there is a fine if we don't deliver the mail in season, and I guess they don't get their fifty dollars out of me, and be darn'd to them.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday night last, while two little boys of the town were at some play or other, one of them expected to frighten his companion by snapping (what he thought) an empty pistol at him—but, most melancholy to relate, the pistol was loaded and the contents lodged in the bosom of his companion, of which he expired in about three hours. It was Albert A. Leckie, son of Robt. G. Leckie, Esq. of this place. He was an amiable and sprightly boy, just attaining maturity—he was near 15 years of age, we believe.—Baton Rouge paper.

THE ALBANY MURDER.

But little doubt appears to be entertained, that the wife of Whipple was accessory to his murder. The Rochester Telegraph says, "it was, we recollect, an ill-sorted marriage, but we never anticipated such appalling fruits as these from it. Mrs. Whipple was the orphan grand-daughter and ward of an illiberal, miserly old churl, by whom she was denied the advantage of society and education to which her fortune entitled her. Her property, it is fair to presume, attracted suitors, from all whom, however, it was understood, her guardian excluded her. She grew impatient of restraint, and an union was hastily arranged between her and Mr. Whipple, by a female friend, and the parties eloped to Vermont and were married. If our conjectures should prove to be correct, and we fear they are but too well founded, the niggard guardian of Mrs. W. will have a fearful responsibility resting upon him. Had she been properly educated, all these horrors would have been averted, for she was naturally mild and amiable. Mr. Whipple was about 25 and Mrs. W. about 15 when they were married, in 1817."

Counterfeit half dollars of different dates, are in circulation in New York. The extreme left point of the sprig held in the claw of the Eagle, terminates, in the genuine coin, in two leaves, partly upon each other; in the counterfeit it bears the appearance of a single leaf with a notch in the end.

In New York city there are 12 daily newspapers, eight of which are issued in the morning and four in the evening. The whole continent of Europe, with a population of 160 millions, does not support half the number of public journals as are issued in the U. States.

The annual amount of ardent spirits consumed in the U. States, is not less than 45,000,000 gallons, which, supposing the drinking population to be a million persons, would give them an allowance of a pint of ardent spirits per day.

Lamentable Occurrence.—On Thursday morning a Mr. Dobbins, aged 62, was married to a Mrs. Hickman, a widow lady, blessed with an entailed property of ten children. No cause was assigned for the rash action.
N. Y. paper.

Boring.—They are boring for Coal in South Hadley, (Mass.) Should the bore which they are using prove to be too short, the New-York Courier recommends that they take one of the Congressional Speeches of last winter; it would be long enough to scratch the heels of the antipodes.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. Goodwin and Co.—Through the medium of your widely circulating paper, I offer the following facts for the good of all whom it may concern.

I have been troubled by Intemperance for a number of years, on a large scale, and after my best efforts to reform had failed, I determined to visit the justly celebrated Doctor Chambers, at the Rutgers Medical College, Duane-street, New York. I made my case known to the Doctor, and manifested my doubts of a cure being effected, which he said he could remove; he did so—and in five short days, declared me cured of the disease. Before leaving, I expressed to him my fears and dread of a relapse; to which he replied, that he thought there was no danger of it. The result thus far, I find to be, that all desire for ardent spirits is entirely removed, as if I had never seen or tasted of any, and my health much improved. The expense of obtaining this cure has not been as much as that of a regular tippler in three months, or a genteel tippler in one. BENJ. BOLLES.
Hartford, May 18, 1827.

A St. Louis (Missouri) paper says, it was but the early part of last winter we noticed the discovery, on the Osage river, of an immense quantity of Burr Millstone, pronounced by the best judges to be equal to those of France; and a few days since we were presented with two pieces of the genuine Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, found on the Femme Osage creek in St. Charles county, about fifty miles west of this place.

A man was killed lately in Alleghany township, while engaged in the dangerous attempt to act as mediator between a husband and wife when quarrelling.

FROM THE HALLOW REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors:—As the Presidential canvass of 1828 begins to create considerable excitement throughout the United States, and especially as the friends of Gen. Jackson seem to be indefatigable in their exertions to secure his election, we think it would well comport with the standing and the respectability of the friends of the existing Administration, to call a meeting or meetings for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary in promoting a re-election of our present Chief Magistrate. Many, no doubt, will decry such a proposition as vain and visionary, under the impression that the friends of Mr. Adams are not sufficiently numerous to justify such a procedure; but I profess, Messrs. Editors, to know something of the popular sentiment in regard to the approaching important election, in several sections of North-Carolina, and I hazard nothing in saying, that the friends of Mr. Adams are sufficient in number to justify such a measure, and that if they display that zeal and activity in promoting his views which the opposition forces here have long exhibited for Gen. Jackson, we may reasonably hope that the Administration will yet triumph in North-Carolina. At any rate, we feel disposed to try our strength, let the contest eventuate as it may. We will therefore, at all events, form a ticket in this state for Mr. Adams, for the purpose of giving him an equal chance with his competitor; as we believe that the active and zealous exertions of his friends will make him the successful candidate in North-Carolina. Mr. Adams has influential friends in every section of the state, and nothing but their influence is now wanting to secure success.—Notwithstanding the constant exertions of the opposition party for their favorite, strong indications of discontent and dislike, politically speaking, are perceptible even in the neighborhood where General Jackson's friends are most numerous. Hitherto, the friends of Mr. Adams have not made that stand for him in this State which we had a right to expect, yet we confidently hope that the time is not distant, when they will be aroused from their lethargy, and set seriously to work in the cause of that great man who now directs the destiny of our common Country.—But notwithstanding the backwardness of Mr. Adams' friends in North-Carolina, we speak confidently when we say, that they are respectable in point of numbers. In one district in the State, in which we are acquainted, we know that Mr. Adams has a large majority. It is highly probable that there are other districts in the State in which he has majorities.—We ask nothing but the zealous exertions of his friends to secure him the vote of the State—and this aid we ask, because we feel well assured that it will be given. The wisdom and uniform firmness with which Mr. Adams has discharged his duty while in the Presidential Chair, alone, ought to guarantee to him the support of the Nation for a re-election. But an organized, and, we say, an unprincipled opposition, has existed against Mr. Adams ever since his election by the House of Representatives. We call it unprincipled, because it is devoid of reason or principle. It would seem that a whole life devoted to the service of his country, is not sufficient to shield him from the slanderous aspersions of the opposition. They find a salvo by saying, that Mr. Adams, in his administration of the General Government, has departed from the venerable

and track of his predecessors; but, Messrs. Editors, where is the material difference between his Administration and that of Mr. Monroe? We say there is none—it exists only in the rant of Calumniators.

But time hurries me. Perhaps you will hear from me again. Farewell.

May 19, 1827.

H. C. S.

Since Mr. Adams' election to the Presidency, and even from the time when it was first known that he was a candidate for that office, he has been the subject of the most unlimited abuse with the Richmond Enquirer. In that paper he has been called an aristocrat, a federalist, and every thing but an enlightened republican statesman. But it is needless to recount the thousand epithets, such as "bungling diplomatist," "mere professor of Rhetoric," "weak and wretched administration," &c. that this same THOMAS RITCHIE, for he is known to be the sole writing editor of the Enquirer, applied and is daily applying, to Mr. Adams and his Administration. That our readers may know fully who and what John Quincy Adams was on the second January, 1819, we copy from the Richmond Enquirer of that date, which was solely edited by Thomas Ritchie, the now acting editor, the following:—

—marking by the way, that, since that time Mr. Adams has taken no lessons from "the School," nor even visited "the Courts and Kings," and therefore all the principles he ever derived from that source he must have possessed long before Thomas Ritchie wrote the following paragraph. Speaking of Mr. Adams' celebrated letter, defending Gen. Jackson's conduct in Florida, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, Mr. Thomas Ritchie, said:—

"I cannot sufficiently express the profound sentiments of admiration and delight with which I have perused this State Paper. It is written with an astonishing force of ingenuity; and adorned with the most captivating eloquence of all descriptions. It has the air of a man, who feels most acutely for the wrongs of his country; who is indignant at the insults offered her by the aggressor, pretending to demand redress, and who pours out those feelings in the most forcible strains. It is a monument of diplomatic genius. It is an ornament to my country. I feel proud of belonging to a country which has produced such a blaze of talents. It shivers the manifesto of the Spanish Cabinet into dust and ashes. Into what utter insignificance does the redoubted Chevalier Onis sink! He seems like a pigmy in the hands of a giant."

Now let us see who and what General Jackson was, and ought to have been, in the opinion of this same Thomas Ritchie, in 1818. "I will say before my God," says the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, Thomas Ritchie, "that for the acts he has done, on account of the precedents he has set, he (Gen. Jackson) ought to be called to answer. With all my respect for the Administration, I must think them wrong for the forbearance they at present appear to have manifested towards him."

If our readers are not yet fully acquainted with Mr. Adams' character in 1819, from the description of Mr. Ritchie, we have another certificate, which, coming from an equally high, creditable and veracious personage, must be conclusive. Remark on the same subject, that which elicited Mr. Ritchie's eulogium, Mr. NOAH, the consistent, unwavering, enlightened republican editor of the New York National Advocate, on the fifth of January, said—"since Mr. Adams has entered upon his public duties, [as Secretary of State] he has not been diverted from them by any extraneous circumstances, but has proved, by assiduity, perseverance and talents, that he is a most useful, capable and correct officer, and merits, fully, the confidence which the people repose in him." Balt. Pat.

The Champion of Economy.—That the labourer is worthy of his hire, is, we believe, an undisputed axiom, in politics as well as in religion. But we know of no principle in either, by which one man can be rightfully entitled to more than another, for performing precisely the same services. When therefore one laborer demands and receives more than his fellow laborer, we may be permitted to inquire what he can allege to justify the distinction. The inquiry is still more reasonable and proper, when he who thus claims the higher rate for his services, happens to possess principles at war with the extravagance of the demand, and to be an avowed champion of economy in public expenditures.

We remember to have seen it stated, but in what paper has escaped our recollection, that the Hon. Thomas H. Benton received a greater amount of the public money than he ought to have received, in the settlement of his accounts, at the close of the 2nd Session of the 18th Congress. We took no notice of the statement at the time, not believing that a gentleman who, in his autobiography, ascribed to himself the virtue of disinterested patriotism in a prominent degree, would forfeit so high a character for the sake of a few dollars. But we have since seen the annual Treasury statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1825; and in page 17 of that volume, it appears that \$1,683 20 were

paid to the Hon. David Barton, and \$3,302 40 to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

These gentlemen are from the same State, and from the same spot in that State—they remained for the same period on duty, and served in the same capacity. Now we do not pretend to decide whether Mr. Barton received too little, or Mr. Benton too much. We simply state the fact, and ask how a charge so much beyond that of his colleague, for the same service, can be reconciled with that lofty pride of patriotism in Mr. Benton which, it has been said, finds its highest reward in the consciousness of having served his country. Nat. Journal.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1827.

The examination of the students of the Charlotte Academy took place on the 5th and 6th instant, in the presence of a respectable number of citizens from the town and country. The proficiency of the students gave great satisfaction and bore ample testimony to the superior qualifications of those who have charge of the institution. We express it as our firm belief, that there is not an Academy in the state, where the pupils are more thoroughly instructed, and more fully understand what they are taught, than in the institution in this town; and we trust its merits will be so appreciated by the community, as to ensure it such support as will render it permanent.

The exercises of the Academy, we are requested to state, will be resumed on Monday, the 18th instant.

We are authorised to announce William Davidson, Esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of the next General Assembly; also, William J. Alexander, Joseph Blackwood, and John Ingram, Esqrs. as candidates for the House of Commons.

"The late severe frosts, we understand, did a good deal of damage to the cotton crop in Rowan, as well as injured the fruit. It is conjectured that they were sent by Mr. Adams, to punish that country for being so decidedly Jacksonian!" Charlotte Journal, 29th ult.

[Now we feel no disposition to gainsay the Journal's right or peculiar tact at guessing—and are, therefore, ready to attach all the credit to its "conjecture" that may be claimed for it. The Journal, then, "conjectures" that the late frosts which have partially blighted the fruits of the earth in this county, were "sent by Mr. Adams to punish" the people of Rowan "for being so decidedly Jacksonian"! Of the political sins laid at the door of Mr. Adams and his administration, a latitudinarian construction of the constitution, and an unwarrantable assumption of power not appertaining to their offices, are, we know, among the most prominent; but we were not prepared to expect they (or their most devoted partisans for them) would claim the exercise of the prerogatives of Heaven,—the right of wielding the elements to scourge their political opponents! But so it is: for the Journal is one of the "affiliated" presses, and may be supposed to speak advisedly on the subject. But these appalling weapons are not going to coerce the freemen of Rowan to "take rank and file according to size," under the banners of "the powers that be." They are infected with "Jacksonism," we admit: but it is a hereditary "complaint" with them,—of which, neither frosts, droughts, inundations, nor malignant agues and fevers, whether sent as a scourge from Mr. Adams, or from that source whence, till now, such visitations have always been thought to emanate, can cure them. In fine, "Jacksonism" is an incurable "disease" in North-Carolina.]

We have but a few remarks to make on the above. In the first place, the article from this paper, on which the editor of the Carolinian has commented, has met the fate that seems to await almost every subject which he handles,—either to be misunderstood or misrepresented. But let this pass. Our little paragraph needs no explanation—its intention is obvious; and surely it cannot be necessary to explain the import of such phrases as "it is conjectured," "it is said," &c.

But the "Journal is one of the affiliated presses." By this we suppose the Carolinian means, that this paper has pursued a consistent course in its support of men and measures, has turned no political somersets, nor abandoned principles to-day which it supported yesterday. This is our interpretation. Whether we "speak advisedly," or not, is wholly immaterial; it is quite true we do not speak "By Authority."

Again. The editor of the Carolinian has put us in possession of several important facts, not before admitted, we believe, if known. First, that the people of Rowan are "infected with Jacksonism;" second, that "it is a hereditary complaint;" and third, that it is not only beyond the ability of Mr. Adams, but it is beyond the power of him who controls all things, to "cure them!" The editor then very rationally concludes, that "Jacksonism is an incurable disease in North-Carolina;" and his premises once admitted, no one

will be disposed to contradict him. We have only one remark to make here—that however much Mr. Adams' friends may be disposed to enlarge his powers, they have never had the presumption to set limits to the power of that Being who is all-powerful.

More Mischief.—The following comes to us from Salisbury, and furnishes additional evidence of the evil influence exercised over the good people of this country by the "corrupt administration." Will not the people arouse at the call of the patriotic "combination," and displace Mr. Adams, who not only blights their wheat, but docks their horses' tails? MALICE AFORETHOUGHT.

Salisbury, 4th June, 1827.

At a public sale in the neighborhood of this place, on the 1st inst. some gentlemen from town being there, on business connected with their several vocations, were maliciously and wilfully, with diabolical intent, grossly insulted, not in their persons, but in their property;—owing, as may be well supposed, to the malignant influence of John Q. Adams or Henry Clay. Two of their horses' tails were amputated, their saddles murdered, and their bridles abducted. The poor horses, like David's ambassadors to Hanan, have been exiled until their tails be grown, before they return. Is not such villainous conduct among the people sufficient to convince them that J. Q. Adams is entirely unfit to be the next President? For he, by the combination, is made the father of all mischief—he sends mildew upon the wheat, weevil in the corn, Hessian flies into barley, smut on oats, bugs upon cucumbers, and a plentiful lack of rain upon all things; together with frost, murder, death and famine, in all their hideous forms. The unfortunate gentlemen aforesaid had, as is believed, forgotten in the hurry of business, to use the talismanic words General Jackson, to protect themselves from those coalition evils.

The friends of the administration in this state include a large and respectable portion of the citizens. Their number has been underrated, because they have kept still and enjoyed their opinions in quiet, while their opponents have been active and noisy; but this state of things should not continue. The zealous exertions of our opponents should be met by corresponding efforts on our part—the field should not be given up to them without a struggle—and the country should know, that the friends of the administration in this state are neither contemptible as to numbers nor respectability. On this subject we copy an article from the Raleigh Register, as expressing, very nearly, our own views and sentiments; and we recommend it to the attention of Mr. Adams' friends in this quarter of the state.

Pennsylvania.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability and intelligence in Pennsylvania, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"Alleghany County, May 18, 1827.

"I have recently made a tour through Washington and the adjacent counties, and find that the changes in favor of the Administration in these Western Counties surpass all previous expectations. Indeed, public sentiment is so clearly and strongly expressed that there is good reason to believe that the majority of the state will finally be for Mr. ADAMS. The Virginia notions that there is no constitutional power to protect the industry of the country, and that a man born North of the Potomac, whatever may be his talents, virtues and attainments, shall not be elected President, will not be sanctioned by the vote of this state." Balt. Pat.

From the West.—We learn from a gentleman of intelligence and observation who has just returned from an excursion through the Western Country, that he took particular pains while in Kentucky to ascertain the feelings of the People on the Presidential question. He found them satisfied with the policy pursued by the Administration, and that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay were very popular with a decided majority of the State, so much so, that all those representatives who voted for Mr. Adams in Congress will be re-elected by a triumphant majority, while the re-election of those who voted for Gen. Jackson is regarded as very doubtful, so much so that it is deemed almost certain that none but Mr. Wickliffe will succeed, and if he does, it will not be upon party but local grounds. The gentleman further states, that the People are so much averse to the military and recently disclosed political tactics of the General and his followers, as exhibited by their movements and votes on the great questions of Internal Improvement and Domestic Manufactures, that it is reduced to a certainty that the Electoral vote of the State will be unanimous for the re-election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency.

This information accords with letters we have seen within the last week from some of the best informed men in the Western Country, and who speak with equal certainty of Ohio and the adjoining States. The great leading measures of the Administration are highly satisfac-

tory and will be supported by the West generally. The monstrous calumnies heaped upon the President and Mr. Clay have also tended to increase the re-action in their favor most essentially.

Balt. Patriot.

From the Kentucky Commentator.

State of the Nation.—According to present appearances, and the news from all quarters, if the Presidential Election were to take place immediately, Mr. Adams would receive the support of seven-teen States, in each of which the Electors would be unanimous, with the exception of two or three states where the electors are chosen by districts, and which might, therefore, be divided.—These States would give Mr. Adams about 170 votes, leaving a little more than half that number for the military chieftain.

Another Abduction!—We learn from the Canandaigua, N. Y. Repository, that a poor blind pauper in the poor house of that county, has been stolen bodily out of a window, by a lady who had for some time been enamored of him. We have heard of ladies leaping from windows into the arms of impatient and adoring gentlemen, by the pale beams of the Queen of Night, but we never before knew an instance where a lady thus spread her arms for a blind Adonis of real flesh and blood. The "happy pair" were last seen at Lewiston, on their way to Canada. Balt. Pat.

Fraud in Cotton.—Capt. Goldie, of the barque Herald, arrived yesterday from Aberdeen, has in charge several bales of cotton, fraudulently packed, which were shipped from this port in the Herald.—Two of the bags are marked diamond B, and had about 30 pounds of seed each in the centre, which, with the cotton around it, was well saturated with water. A quantity of small stones were also found in other bags. We trust the authors of these frauds may be traced, and their names exposed to the ignominy such acts deserve.—Savannah Georgian.

Interesting Relic.—The Greenville Gazette says, that Mr. James H. Randolph of that place, has in his possession a plain, but massive Gold Ring, which was found by a farmer while ploughing on the ground where the battle of the Cowpens was fought in 1781. On the inner surface is engraved this motto:—"This and ye giver are yours forever, 1722." It was discovered among some human bones, and was bent in a manner which could not have been effected only by great violence.

A note from a respectable correspondent informs us of the singular fact, that at a dinner given in Louisville, Ky. in the month of April, there were present five gentlemen whose united height was thirty two feet five inches! The height of each was as follows; the tallest was six feet 8 inches; the next, 6 feet 6 1/2 inches; the next, 6 feet 6 inches; the next 6 feet 4 1/2, and the last 6 feet 4 inches. Balt. American.

Should a man happen to err in supposing the Christian religion to be true, he could be no loser by the mistake. But how irrecoverable his loss, how inexpressible his danger, who should err in supposing it to be false.

Men raised by merit.—Dr. Franklin, who from a Journeyman Printer, became one of the greatest men in the civilized world; and whose life, written by himself, is a beautiful illustration of what may be effected by industry and application. Watt, the improver of the Steam Engine, and thereby the donor of one of the greatest gifts ever bestowed on the human race by man, was a mathematical instrument maker, in a very humble sphere. His labours have benefitted mankind to the extent of thousands of millions; and his own family by upwards of one million sterling. Sir Richard Arkwright, the greatest improver of the Cotton Mill, was a common Barber. The great Dr. Hutton, was a Coal Porter. Huddart, an eminent mathematician and machinist, and known from his improvements in the manufacture of cordage, was a Shoe Maker. Brindley, a man brought forward by the Duke of Bridgewater, from the humble condition of a common Labourer, unable to read or write, became the greatest Civil Engineer of his day, for the construction of Canals. Branch was a common Joiner, and established himself as a machinist in London, where he became celebrated for his various inventions, among which his Hydrostatic Press, and his Locks, stand pre-eminent. Leslie, who fills a Professor's chair in the University of Edinburgh, was a common Shepherd-Boy. Stevenson, who built the Light House on the Bellrock, (which is dry only once or twice for a few hours in the year,) a work of great difficulty and merit, was a Tin-plate worker. [Calcutta pamphlet.

It is calculated that Watt's improvement of the steam engine is at present an annual saving of labor to Great Britain of 25 millions sterling! And that, with a population of 14 millions, she is equal in resources, with assistance of the steam engine, to a population of 117 millions! This will explain the power and the rank which Great Britain holds among the nations of Europe, being in resources actually superior to all that could unite against her.

Royal Whims.—Among the articles at the sale of the late Duke of York's effects, we find two items "which provoke a smile." "Twenty walking sticks" and "sixteen whips." One would think this Royal Highness had been a dealer in these things. They show how sadly put to it these wealthy idlers are to get through their money.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 22d ult. by James Doherty, Esq. Mr. Abraham Stallions, to Miss Mary Moore, of this county.

Phalanx Lodge No. 34.

Will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist on Monday, the 25th instant. The Lodge will meet at the Lodge Room at 10 o'clock, and at eleven, proceed to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, where a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison. The Brethren and others are respectfully invited to attend. By order, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Secretary. Charlotte, June 7, A. L. 5827.—2135

Grand Chapter of N. C.

THE annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of North-Carolina, will be held in Fayetteville, on the 23d day of June next; at the same time and place a CONVENTION is called to meet, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering and amending the Grand Royal Arch Constitution. By order of the M. E. G. HIGH PRIEST. May 23, 1827.—2135

Notice.

ON the 25th day of June instant, I will expose to sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, several NEGROES, the property of Dr. Samuel Henderson, conveyed to me by him in trust, to satisfy various debts which he owes and for which Thomas B. Smartt and others are his securities. Sale to take place between the hours of ten and six. Terms, cash or bank accommodation. LAWSON H. ALEXANDER, Trustee. 2135

Notice.

ON Monday, the 25th instant, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I will sell, upon a credit of twelve months, the tract of land formerly the property of Nelson Gray. This land is well adapted to the culture of corn and cotton. WM. J. ALEXANDER. June 5, 1827.—2135

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber, some time in the latter part of April last, a small sorrel Horse; no particular mark is recollected on him—Any person taking up said horse, and giving me information of the same, will receive the thanks of the owner, and all reasonable expenses paid. JOSEPH PRITCHARD. Charlotte, June 8, 1827.—3136

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to another state, offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides, 3 miles from the village of Charlotte, and containing about 900 acres, equal in fertility of soil, to any body of land within the county. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house, and other improvements; a sufficiency of land open for the employment of between 20 and 30 hands, a great proportion of which land has been cleared within a few years. Terms will be accommodating, and made known by application to the subscriber. WM. J. POLE. Mecklenburg Co. May 29, 1827.—4136

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, some time in April last, my negro boy SAM, between 18 and 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, active, and walks very erect, with a considerable swell in his breast.—Any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or secure him in some jail or otherwise, and give me information thereof, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary expenses paid. WILLIAM LEES, sen. Charlotte, N. C. May 31, 1827.—3135

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, two miles from Charlotte, a negro man named HANNIBAL, who is in the habit of changing his name and the name of his master. He is about six feet high, of dark mulatto complexion, a little cross-eyed, bushy hair, and downcast countenance; has the scars of a little nitch or slit near the middle of the outside rim of each ear; a scar on his cheek bone, occasioned by a bullet shot at him near Jonesborough, Tennessee; a large scar near the middle of his breast, and many on his back and thighs. He has very large feet, and the big toes longer and more prominent than the rest. The above reward, and more, if necessary, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber or the overseer at the above mentioned place. ADAM A. SPRINGS. May 22, 1827.—4136

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a black GIRL, (daughter of a woman well known by the name of "free Sukey,") between 18 and 19 years of age, and took with her a child about 11 months old. She was bound to me by the County Court, at November Term, 1824, until the age of 21; and all persons are forbid harboring her, as the law will be positively enforced against any one so doing. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. WILLIAM H. SMITH. June 1, 1827.—3135

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Poetry.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE TABLET OF TRUTH.

Sit down, Mr. Clipsestone, and take
These hints, while my feelings are fresh;
My uncle, Sir Lionel Lake,
Has journey'd the way of all flesh.
His heirs would in marble imprint
His merits aloft o'er his pew—
Allow me the outline to hint—
To finish, of course, rests with you.

And first, with a visage of woe,
Carve two little cherubs of love,
Lamenting to lose one below
They never will look on above.
And next, in smooth porphyry mould,
(You cannot well cut them too small)
Two liliput goblets, to hold
The tears that his widow lets fall.

Where charity seeks a supply
He leaves not his equal behind:
I'm told there is not a dry eye
In the School for the Indigent Blind.
Then chisel (not sunk in repose,
But in *alto relief*, to endure),
An orderly line of round O's
For the money he gave to the poor.

I league not in rhyme with the band
We elevate sound over sense:
Where Vanity bellows "expand,"
Humility whispers "condense."
Then mark, with your mallet and blade,
To paint the defunct to the life,
Four stars for his conduct in trade,
And a blank for his love of his wife.

'Tis done,—to complete a design,
In brevity rivaling Greece,
Imprint me a black dotted line
For the friends who lament his decease.
Thus letter'd with merited praise,
Ere long shall our travel-fraught youth
Turn back from the false Pere-La-Chaise
To gaze on my Tablet of Truth.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

AVALANCHES.

[To the Editor of the London Mechanics' Register.]

SIR—In taking an enlarged view of the great and various phenomena of nature, which I have lent my assistance to trace in some of your columns, we ought not to omit those tremendous elements of destruction, the Avalanches, peculiar to mountainous countries, that frequently close up lakes and valleys; alter the courses of rivers; and bury under their overwhelming masses, entire districts, with their towns, villages, and inhabitants, whom they hurry into eternity without a moment's previous notice.

It may be instructive to trace the causes of these phenomena, which are not generally understood in this happy land, where, fortunately for us, they are comparatively unknown; and having done this I will venture to state some interesting particulars of one that occurred in Switzerland, over the ruins of which I passed about ten years afterwards, when, such was the extent of the misfortunes it brought upon hundreds of families in its neighborhood, that it will long be remembered by many who even at this time are still mourning over the friends they had lost. This was the fall of the Ross-berg, which is the boundary on one side of the little valley of Goldau.

Mountains which are subject to the particular species of Avalanche, sometimes termed a *Land-slip*, like the Righi-berg and Ross-berg, are usually composed of *Breccia* (which seems to be a conglomeration of sand and stones, more or less firmly cemented together), that is particularly liable to be acted upon by rains and frost, and even by droughts, being observed to open in large fissures, that soon are filled up by the melting of the snows, or by rain; and this in turn being acted upon by frost, bursts asunder and detaches huge masses that come rolling down, with a noise like thunder, bearing every thing before them into the valleys beneath. This property of water expanding by freezing, is so well understood in Russia, that in some parts they avail themselves of it, as we do of gunpowder, for the blasting of rocks—all that is necessary being to bore the rock, as in the other case, in the direction they wish it to split, and thus leave it to nature to perform the rest. The apertures are soon filled by the rains, which fall in the early part of winter, and as this season advances, the work is completed by the frost. Trees and roots, which are often of a great size there, are frequently split by the same means.

But to return to the subject—another powerful cause which acts conjointly with the others in occasioning great rents in these mountains, is found to be the accumulation of vast masses of congealed snow that adhere to the peaks

and overhanging cliffs, the weight of which is often sufficiently great to cause the mountain to separate. This was supposed to be the case with the one we have been speaking of at the Ross-berg, which took place at 5 p.m. on the 2d September, 1806, as it was particularly remarked of it, that there had been a continued fall of snow during the months of July and August preceding, succeeded by heavy rains, and subsequently by frost, when loud reports like the cracking of the mountain had been heard at different times. The rents or fissures, however, which had, no doubt, taken place, escaped observation at the time, from the circumstance of the mountain being thickly covered with wood. On the day on which the catastrophe occurred, not more than three or four persons had any intimation of what was going to happen; those people were at work on the lower part of the mountain, but being alarmed by the increasing noises they heard, and finally by a vibration of the mountain itself; they had only time to escape with their lives, without being able to afford any warning to the villages and inhabitants that were near them; at last, the mountain was seen to separate, and the whole of that part which extended between the Spitzbühl and the Steinbergerfloué, detached itself and came down, bringing with it a whole forest of trees, with a horrible crash, covering nearly two-thirds of the beautiful, smiling, and hitherto peaceful valley of Goldau, and a small part of Bousingen, to a depth of perhaps 200 feet, and burying under the ruins the villages of Goldau, Bousingen, Ober-Roethen, Unter-Roethen, and Lowertz—together with their inhabitants, formerly so celebrated in these parts for their fine appearance, their bravery, and frugal and industrious habits. Four hundred and thirty-three persons are known to have perished on this unfortunate occasion, including sixteen tourists or strangers from various parts, and eight individuals that were known to be there from Berne and Argovie—whilst about five hundred and thirty more were ruined by the entire destruction of their properties; and what added to the loss of the latter, was the circumstance of some part of the debris having fallen into the western part of the lake of Lowertz, and forcing out the waters upon the land, swept with them on their return back into the lake, many houses with their inhabitants, that were placed in its vicinity. The little valley of Goldau, which (before this) was considered one of the most beautiful and fertile in all Switzerland, is very narrow, having on opposite sides, the Righi, and Ross-berg, and is about two leagues in length, terminating at one end by the lake of Zoug—and at the other by the lake of Lowertz. Of this extent, about one league was covered over by the Avalanche, and so completely did it reach across the valley, that the base of the Righi on the opposite side was covered up to some height.

Whilst walking on the ruins of the mountain, which are heaped in horrible confusion on this spot, and over which a road has been cut to Art, it presents to our view masses of rubbish and rock, (some as large as a house) indiscriminately piled on each other, and intermingled with fragments of trees, of which some were seen with their stems and branches fixed in the earth, and their roots in the air; and hemmed in as this valley is by mountains on each side, one seems to contemplate here the wreck of all the visible and material world around. The force, too, with which some of these immense blocks descended, must have been very great, when we consider that the height of the Ross-berg was about 3,500 feet; and it was a melancholy thing to reflect, that under the spot on which we were now treading, were concealed forever from our view, those peaceful villages, with their inhabitants, who were surprised amid their peaceful and domestic occupations, and hurried in a moment from the light of the world.

A gentleman of the town of Schwitz, in this vicinity, who collected many affecting details of this event, says—that in that town such was the infernal uproar and noise it made, reverberated by the surrounding mountains, that the people actually thought the end of all things was arrived; and this is not to be wondered at, when we are informed that so great were the clouds of dust, of snow, and of water, which it sent up, that the air was completely darkened, and the sun hid from their sight for the remainder of that day. Amongst others which he mentions, the case of a poor girl and a child are particularly remarkable. They were walking together in the garden of their cottage at the time the catastrophe happened, and the only account of it the girl could give, was, that she found herself in an instant in the situation in which she was dis-

covered, with her body jammed in the earth, her head downwards, and her feet in the air. In this frightful position, her eyes forced from their sockets and streaming with blood, did this poor girl remain for several hours, during which she conversed with and endeavoured to pacify the child, which cried piteously for food, and which she found was covered over by a stone near to her, and unhurt—at first she tried to persuade it to go to sleep, and that some of the family were coming to its relief—but despairing at last of this, she encouraged it to say its prayers—and they were thus actually engaged together, when they were discovered by the sobbing and crying of the child, which fortunately directed some people to the spot, who had gone out from Schwitz to see if there were any left to whom they could afford succor. It is interesting to humanity to learn, that this poor girl actually survived, though with a total deprivation of sight, and a dreadful horror of the event ever afterwards. She has often said since then, that the greatest pain she felt during the time she was covered over, was from the excessive cold in her feet, which it appears was the only part of her that was found uncovered and exposed to the air.

In various parts of Switzerland, accidents of the kind here described, are perpetually occurring, and it was only five years before, viz. in 1801, that a considerable one took place in this neighborhood, from the Righi, near to the hamlet of Sigiker, at which time a large portion of the mountain was precipitated into the Lake of Lucerne, which repelled the waters to such a degree, that by their reflux upon the land, they swept away several houses, stables, and saw-mills, placed at some considerable distance from its banks; by which eleven persons are said to have perished. The agitation of the waters of the lake on this occasion, are reported to have reached even to Lucerne, a distance of perhaps six or seven miles, and did some damage to the shores on the opposite side of the Lake.

In point of extent and consequences, one which occurred very lately in the valley of Bagnes, deserves to be mentioned, as it was attended with circumstances very peculiar. This valley being very narrow, and almost entirely occupied with the river Drance, was stopped up near its source, by the Avalanche, and the river being in consequence dammed up, a vast accumulation of water had taken place, so as to form a lake of considerable size before it was discovered, owing to the retired situation of the place, and being but little frequented. As soon, however, as it became known, it created a great sensation for the safety of the country, and the inhabitants along the whole course of that river, to where it joins the Rhone, above Martigny; and afterwards to the lake of Geneva, where the Rhone enters the latter near to Villeneuve, a total extent of 14 or 15 leagues; and this was not without reason, considering so vast a body of water, and the force with which it would descend, if let loose suddenly from so great an elevation, amongst the mountains. Public meetings of the inhabitants were instantly convened, and as the danger was pressing and hourly increasing, experienced engineers were employed to effect the making of a tunnel, by which to draw off the waters gradually; when it was supposed the impediment might be removed, and the progress of the work, as it took place, was regularly notified to the people, and signals established along the whole line, to warn the inhabitants when the danger should seem very apparent, so as to enable them to remove themselves and their stocks, to places of safety. Notwithstanding the excellence of these regulations, however, the danger could not be averted entirely, for when the work was considerably advanced, the water forced the tunnel, blew it up, and ruptured the dam, by which the whole body of the water was unexpectedly set free, carrying away bridges, houses, inhabitants, with their cattle and goods, and in short, every thing that was opposed to it through its lengthened course towards the lake. As the damage and loss of lives it occasioned were very great, and the particulars were published in all the newspapers at the time, and that comparatively recent, I need not occupy your pages with a recapitulation of them here; but the loss of lives would have been still greater, had it not fortunately happened at a very early hour, before the workmen had arrived to commence their work. Two of our countrymen, and their guide, who had gone up to visit the works, early that morning, are said to have been the only persons who witnessed the event, and escaped, by proceeding rapidly up a precipice; but in such haste, that I think (if I remember right) the horse belonging to one of them was lost. Certain-

ly, they fled in great terror to Geneva, and were the first who made the accident known there.

Another kind of Avalanche are those which are composed almost entirely of congealed snow and ice, and these are so frequent about Grindelwald, Chamonny, and other places, where there are Glaciers; and these valleys are constantly resounding with the noise of the falling bodies, which being re-echoed by the mountains around, make a noise like thunder; and in some confined places, the vibration which is occasioned in the air, by merely firing off a musquet, will sometimes detach considerable portions of it. When any of these masses of snow are sufficiently large to block up a valley or road, which is of frequent occurrence, they become so condensed and firm, owing to their great weight, and falling from such tremendous heights, that a traveller on horseback may pass over them in safety, without fear of sinking. In passing once by the Valorsine and Tete-noir, I found the valley closed up by an Avalanche of this nature, under which the river Trient had worked itself a passage, forming a regular arch through its whole extent. This snow-bridge we had occasion to cross over on horse-back more than once; and in one or two places, where the arch had fallen in, we could venture near enough to look through the openings, and see the torrent spending its rage underneath. This was in the month of May, when the sun was beginning to be powerful, and a week after its fall; but in a few days more, they said it would be impassable for about three weeks or a month, after which time the whole would disappear, and be carried off by the river. Fearing I may already have occupied too much of your time and space with this subject, I will here conclude, and I have the pleasure to remain, sir,

Your very obedient, G. H.

EXCERPTS.

The following lines, pathetic, tender, sentimental, and picturesque, are part of a stanzas addressed by RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, to his Lady, before their marriage, in consequence of a difference:

Nay, tell me, thou grotto of moss-cover'd stone,
And tell me, thou willow, with leaves dripping dew;
Did *DELLA* seem vex'd when *HORATIO* was gone,
And did she confess her resentment to you?
Did she frown when I dar'd to advise,
And sigh when she saw that I did it with zeal?

True, true, silly leaves, so she did, I allow,
She frown'd, but no rage in her looks could I see;
She frown'd, but reflection had clouded her brow,
She sigh'd, but perhaps 'twas in pity to me.
Then wave thy leaves brisker, thou willow of woe;
I tell thee, no rage in her looks could I see,
I cannot, I will not, believe it was so,
She was not, she could not, be angry with me.

BEAUTY.

Beauty, as the flowing blossom, soon fades; but the divine excellences of the mind, like the medicinal virtues of the plant, remain in it, when all those charms are withered.

PROCRUSTINISM.

It is not enough that we perform duties: we must perform them at the *right time*. We must do the duty of every day in its own season. Every day has its own imperious duties: we must not depend upon to-day for fulfilling those which we neglected yesterday, for to-day might not have been granted us. To-morrow will be equally peremptory in its demands; and the succeeding day, if we live to see it, will be ready with its proper claims.

THE FOLLY OF MIS-SPENDING TIME.

Many of our hours, (says Dr. Johnson) are lost in a rotation of petty cares, in a constant recurrence of the same employments; many of our provisions for ease or happiness are always exhausted by the present day; and a great part of our existence serves no other purpose, than that of enabling us to enjoy the rest.

Congreve says of Scribbling—

"Tis a disease I think,
A stubborn fever, that's not cured with ink;
For still it spreads 'till each th' infection takes,
And seizes ten, for one that it forsakes."

CONTENTMENT.

When old Dioclesian was called from his retreat, and invited to resume the purple, which he had laid down some years before, he said: "Ah! if you could see those fruits and herbs at Salona, which I cultivate with my own hands, you would never talk to me of empire."

THE SWEETS AND BITTERS OF LIFE.

Riches, Honors and Pleasures, are the sweets which destroy the mind's appetite for its heavenly food; poverty, disgrace and pain, are the bitters which restore it.

KNOWLEDGE.

Dr. JOHNSON combated the idle notion, that knowledge enough may be acquired in conversation. "The foundation, (said he,) must be made by reading. General principles must be had from books, which, however, must be brought to the test of real life. In conversation you never get a system. What is said upon a

subject, is to be gathered from a hundred people. The parts of truth, which a man gets thus, are at such a distance from each other, that he never attains a full view."

THOMPSON.

If several of the first writers had attended to the sentiments of their friends, we should have lost some of the most precious compositions. The friends of Thompson, could discern nothing but faults in his early productions, not excepting his sublime *Winter*. This poet of humanity has left a vindictive epigram against one of these friends, perhaps the only ill-natured lines he ever wrote. He went with impatience to London, published, and made his genius known.

BY DR. FORDYCE.

Among the foibles that discourse infest,
I count the passion for *perpetual jest*;
Grant the jest good—his judgment were not nice,
Who still would load your plate with salt and spice.

As in agriculture, he that can produce the greatest crop is not the best farmer, but he that can effect it with the least expense; so in society, he is not the best member, who can bring about the most good, but he that can accomplish it with the least admixture of concomitant ill. For let no man presume to think that he can devise any plan of extensive good, unalloyed and unadulterated with evil. This is the prerogative of the Godhead alone.

The first consideration with a knave, is how to help himself, and the second, how to do it, with an appearance of helping you. Dionysius the tyrant, stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympus of a robe of massy gold, and substituting a cloak of wool, saying, gold is too cold in winter, and too heavy in summer—it behoves us to take care of Jupiter.

In great matters of moment, where both parties are at a stand, and both are punctilious, slight concessions cost little but are worth much. He that yields them is wise, inasmuch as he purchases guineas with farthings. A few drops of oil will set the political machine at work, when a ton of vinegar would only corrode the wheels, and canker the movements.

Superstition.—The superstitions which prevail in some European countries interfere substantially with the industry and comforts of the people. A late number of the "Bulletin des Sciences," relates that when a distemper attacked the cattle, in the catholic kingdom of Bavaria, in the year 1820, more than 18,000 peasants, instead of having recourse to the remedies proper for the disease, made a pilgrimage to Griesbach, driving their sick beasts before them. The next year 30,000 people conducted their diseased cattle to the same, to procure the assistance of some wonder-working saint or virgin. It is melancholy that rulers and priests should encourage such oppressive fooleries among the poor and ignorant peasantry.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

It is not known to persons generally that by besmearing the bait which the fisherman places on his hook with assafetida, or other aromatics, fish from a considerable distance around will be instantly and with intoxicated delight, decoyed to the hook. Such is the fascinating influence of these aromatics, that if assafetida be rubbed on the whole hand held under water, the fish will flock towards the fingers, and may be easily laid hold of. This is more true in respect to fresh water fish.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post has the following:—An important Medical discovery will soon be brought to notice—it consists in a new remedy to prevent the formation of Consumption in those predisposed, and to cure it when formed, in nine cases out of ten. We are informed that it is as effectual as the lately found remedy against Intemperance, and consists of two different articles to be taken together, one to be taken in the palatable shape of chocolate, syrup or milk, and the other to be inhaled in the lungs as a sweet and fragrant perfume.

Brobdignagians.—There are now exhibited in the City of New York, two female children, born in Dutchess county; the eldest of which is three years and nine months old, fine complexion, with a beautiful head of hair, and manifests all the playfulness and elasticity of a healthy child at that tender age. She is just learning the use of the needle, and finds it difficult to bring her fat hands together. She weighs 165 pounds, measures just four feet in circumference around the waist, and two feet immediately above the knee joint. The youngest daughter is nine months old and weighs 45 pounds, and bids fair to overtake her sister.

Error in Grammar.—A man by the name of Grammar, was recently prosecuted for whipping his wife. This was certainly *bad Grammar*, and should have been corrected. There is no *rule* to authorize such government.